either side of it, is not minute. All the above-mentioned genera agree with each other in the presence of a fourth joint to the longest digit of the wing, and in fact must be said to bear considerable resemblance to each other in most particulars, saving in the degree of development of the tail and the existence or absence of a hastate nose-leaf. However, it may be said that those species which have not a nose-leaf resembling that of the ordinary *Phyllostomidæ* have nevertheless some cutaneous development about the face, nose, or mouth, and cannot be properly called simple-nosed species.

There is another very singular genus, of which I have before spoken in communications to the Society, and which I have regarded as allied to *Molossus*, but I have mentioned that it possesses four phalanges in the longest finger. I allude to the genus *Mystacina*, which has hitherto been found only in New Zealand. When preparing my paper on the Bats of that country, I had not examined either *Mormops* or *Chilonycteris*, but, on afterwards working out some West Indian Bats, was at once struck with certain resemblances between the latter and *Mystacina*. Without at present alluding to the details of structure which have induced me to arrive at this conclusion, I take this opportunity of stating that I now regard *Mystacina* as an aberrant form of *Phyllostomidæ*, coming after the several genera which have been compared above, but differing more from them than they do from each other.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Pith-Cells of Juncaceæ.

By George Gulliver, F.R.S.

[Plate VII. figs. 13, 14.]

There are at least two kinds of pith-cells in Rushes. The pith may be either an actinenchyma or an ovenchyma; and these two forms are alone sufficient to distinguish some species, if not sections, of the order from others.

The pith-cells are branched, like the spokes of a wheel, in *Juncus effusus*, *J. conglomeratus*, and *J. glaucus*; while in *J. acutiflorus*, *J. squarrosus*, and *J. bufonius* the pith-cells are more or less rounded, commonly oval, and without any approach to the stellate form.

These observations are from my notes of 1860, which I hoped to have extended to more species; but, as an opportunity of doing so has not occurred, I have lately verified the observations anew on the plants above-named, and now give a sketch of the outlines of the cells, in the hope of directing attention to the difference in question, which is so remarkable, regular, and constant, that it may afford a good and easily recognized character.

Plate VII. fig. 13. Pith-cells of *Juncus effusus*.
„ „ fig. 14. Pith-cells of *J. bufonius*.

Edenbridge, Oct. 19, 1863.